[Shri P. N. Sukul]

NGOs of the Kerala State also gave a call for an indefinite strike and even today, the strike of the 1.00 P M Government employees and teachers is continuing. Madam as regards the picketing programme of congressmen in the districts of Cannanore and Palghat, the picketers were subjected to brutal lathicharge by police and about a hundred congressmen, including M.Ps. and M.L.As. were seriously injured. (Interruptions). Even today, Madam, Mr. V. S. Vijayaraghavan, Member, Lok Sabha, and M.L.As. like Mr. P. Balan, Mr. Chandran and Mr. K. Sankaranarayanan, are in the hospital. Against this brutal lathicharge, Madam, in the district of Palghat, there was a bandh on the very next day. Such brutal attacks by the police on political workers are most reprehensible and deserve condemnation by all.

[Mr. Chairman in the Chair.]

Sir, I wish that a judicial inquiry should be held into this brutal lathicharge by the police on the picketers of the Congress party and such inquiry should be headed by some Judge, either of a district court or of a High Court. Sir, I also take this opportunity to demand that the legitimate demands of the striking Government employees and teachers of Kerala must be conceded by the Government as early as possible. Thank you.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Visit of President Gorbachev of USSR

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir. As the House is aware, Mr. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, came as our honoured guest to receive the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development. Mr. Gorbachev's contribution towards making our world free of nuclear weapons and strengthening the forces of peace, cooperation, goodwill and understanding has brought about a unique and qualitative change in the international environment. In our honouring him with the Indira Gandhi Prize, we are paying tribute to a person who symbolises the passionate yearning for peace, progress and prosperity to which Indira Gandhi dedicated her life. President Gorbachev's visit was a reaffirmation of the high regard which the Soviet Government and people have for the values which motivated our freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and for the vision of a strong and self-reliant India, which Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi espoused.

Mr. Chairman, the Delhi Declaration which Mr. Gorbachev and I signed during his last visit to India in November 1986, embodied the commitment of our two countries to rid the world of the threat of a nuclear holocaust and to build a nuclear weapon free and non-violent world order. The Action Plan which I presented to the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament in June this year, spelt out to the world community, the concrete steps which could be taken to achieve the goals enshrined in the Delhi Declaration. Honourable Members will be pleased to note that Mr. Gorbachev has supported our Action Plan. India and the Soviet Union have agreed on the need for immediate measures to end the nuclear arms race, to establish international control over emerging new technologies with a military potential and to work for the conclusion of an International Convention banning the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

President Gorbachev's visit provided yet another opportunity for us to exchange views on regional and International issue. We both agreed that since my last meeting with him in July, 1987, there has been a marked reduction in the tensions and suspicions which had bedevilled the world in the recent past. The signing of the INF Treaty, the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan, the cessation of hostilities in the Iran-Iraq war and the progress towards finding negotiated settlements to issues in South-East Asia and Southern Africa, are all manifestations of a new era emerging in international relations. President Gorbachev's bold and Imaginative initiatives are replacing confrontation by cooperation, suspicion by trust and doubt by hope. The Soviet Union highly appreciates India's active and constructive role in the Non-aligned Movement and our efforts to promote peace, disarmament and development.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, developments in Afghanistan had led to increasing tensions in our region and even threatened our security environment. It has been the hope of the international community that the Geneva Accords would usher in an era of peace and stability in the region and enable the Afghan people to determine their own destiny, free from all foreign interference and intervention. President Gorbachev informed me that while the Soviet Union supported the establishment of a broad based government in Afghanistan, it was concerned at the continuing violations of the Geneva Accords. It is our hope that these Accords would be implemented fully in letter and spirit, so that the people of Afghanistan can devote their energies to the tasks of national reconstruction and economic development.

The House is aware that our bilateral relations with the Soviet Union have been growing from strength to strength. During President Gorbachev's visit we reviewed the progress which has been achieved in implementing the various decisions and agreements which we had arrived at in our past meetings. Agreements were signed yesterday on the construction of a nuclear power station in India, on the exploration of out space for peaceful purposes, on the setting up of the second stage of the Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station, on Avoidance of Double Taxation, as well as a Protocol on Economic and Technical Cooperation in Power Projects. The texts of the Agreements and the Protocol are laid on the table of the House. These agreements will give an added impetus and new dimension to our already multifaceted economic, scientific and technical cooperation. We also signed an Indo-Soviet Summit Statement, whose taxt reflects our commitment to strengthening peace, friendship and cooperation. The text of the Statement is also laid on the Table of the House. May I add, Sir that our ties have been significantly strengthened by the unique exposure which people in India and the Soviet Union have had during the last year, to each other's ancient, rich and diverse cultural heritage.

Sir, our friendship wtih the Soviet Union has stood the test of time. President Gorbachev's visit to India, his second in the last two years, symolises the desire of the Soviet leadership and people to further nurture, enrich, deepen and widen this friendship. This, we greatly cherish and fully reciprocate.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। प्रधानमंत्री का वक्तव्य केवल अंग्रेजी में ही मिला है। मैंने पूछा भी तो पता लगा कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त नहो हुआ है। तो माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वक्तव्य की प्रति हिन्दी में भी मिलनी चाहिए और इसका स्पष्टीकरण तभी शरू हो जब हिन्दी में यह प्राप्त हो जाए (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सभापति : हिन्दी में कोशिश की जाती है कि जल्दी-जल्दी आ जाए **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : यह सदन का रूल है और सदन का नियम है। हमारे संविधान में भी इसकी व्यवस्था है। तो यह जो विदेश मंत्रालय है यह इतनी लापरवाही से काम करता है और इस विषय को मैं बार-बार उठा चुका हूं **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति : हिन्दी का आना चाहिए लेकिन यह इतना इम्पोर्टेंट है कि जल्दी-जल्दी हाऊस में आकर उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और हमको उनको एप्रिशिएट करना चाहिए कि जल्दी से जल्दी आकर के उन्होंने पूरी रिपोर्ट दी **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : माननीय सभापति जी मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो नियम है उसका पालन होना चाहिए **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति : मैंने भी निवेदन कर दिया है। डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मैं माननीय सभापति जी, इसके विरोध में सदन का बहिष्कार करता हूं।

(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर चले गए)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, यह मैं भी चाहता हूं कि रोक दिया जाए, अगर नहीं रोका जाएगा तो मैं भी वाक-आऊट करूंगा।

(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर चले गए)

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): The Prime Minister's statement is more significant in what he has omitted to say than in what he has said. I ask only four short, simple, clarifications. The first is that the Prime Minister is going to China next month and when Mr. Gorbachev came here, there were a lot of press statements and publicity about Sino-Soviet relations and the need for India to improve its relations with China.

But, Sir, in the statement that the Prime Minister has read out, there is no reference at all to China as if the whole subject was not discussed. Therefore, I would like to know from the honourable Prime Minister whether he has successfully managed to compartmentalise the Indo-Soviet relations from the Sino-Soviet relations and I would like to know whether he has managed and I would certainly be happy if he has managed to do that.

Sir, for the first time after Mr. Morarji Desai tenure as Prime Minister... *(Interruptions)*... Sir, are they appreciating Mr. Morarji Desai?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody appreciates him. You go on.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, for the first time after Mr. Morarji Desai's tenure as Prime Minister, I see a statement from the Prime Minister of India with no reference to the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Even the joint statement by the two leaders makes no reference. Now, the Indo-Soviet Treaty is expiring in 1991 and, according to the clauses of the Treaty, a two-year notice has to be given for its termination, that is, non-extension; otherwise, it will be automatically extended. In view of the fact that the Sino-Soviet relations have improved so much and there is a prospect of the Sino-Indian relations improving, and in view of the fact that the Indo-Soviet Treaty was primarily formulated as a kind of protection against China whatever we might have omitted to say at that stage. I would like to

know whether the Prime Minister has informed Mr. Gorbachev that the Treaty will not be extended beyond 1999 as required under the clauses of the Treaty itself.

The third point that I would like to raise arises from what the Prime Minister has said. He has said that the General Secretary, Mr. Gorbachev, informed that while the Soviet Union supported the establishment of a broad based Government in Afghanistan, it was concerned at the continuing violation of the Geneva accord and then the Prime Minister says, "It is our hope that these accords will be implemented fully in letter and spirit so that the people of Afghanistan can devote their energies to the tasks of national reconstruction and economic development. I would like to know whether he got clear and firm assurance from Mr. Gorbachev that by the 15th February, which is the deadline set by the Geneva accord that the Soviet troops will be pulled out of Afghanistan.

Finally, I would like to point out first that the agreement on nuclear power stations which our Prime Minister has agreed to has been opposed by almost all the Indian scientists working in the atomic energy area and has been causing a great deal of alarm and they think that it is a great setback to our self-reliance. Leave that aside. So many speeches have been made by our delegates in the United Nations on a new NPT which India is willing to sign So far we have always resisted signing any treaty on full-scope safeguards. I would like to know, in view of what the Prime Minister has said, whether he has given any assurance to Mr. Gorbachev that India would be willing to sign a new form of NPT or not. Thank you, Sir.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, जिस ढंग से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने सोवियत प्रेसिडेंट के भारत आगमन के मौके पर सुचारू रूप से और सफलतापूर्वक काम किया है उससे मैं बहुत ज्यादा प्रसन्न हूं और मैं उसके लिए आपको बधाई देता हूं कि आपने अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन कुछ बातें हैं जिनकी ओर प्रेस का और देश के लोगों का ध्यान है और चिन्ता है, उस संबंध में मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण करें।

पहली बात यह है कि भारत और सोवियत संघ की जो वार्तालाप हुई उसमें राष्ट्रसंघ को अफगानिस्तान की समस्या सुलझाने के लिए एक सम्मेलन करने का अनुरोध किया गया है और यह जायज बात है और यह ठीक ही कहा गया है अफगानिस्तान की समस्या का संबंध हमारी सेक्योरिटी से सीधे तौर पर है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो कान्फ्रेन्स होगी, उसमें भारत को भी कुछ कहने का मौका मिलेगा? भारत को भी शामिल किया जाएगा या नहीं? या यह किस तरह की मीटिंग है सिर्फ सक्योरिटी कौंसिल के परमानेन्ट मेम्बरों की है या उसकी कोई विस्तृत मीटिंग है? अगर कोई विस्तृत मीटिंग है तो निश्चय ही भारत को अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई बात हुई है तो प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बारे में स्पष्ट करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अखबारों में यह बात आयी थी देश में भी और विदेश में भी, कि पैरेस्ट्राइका और ग्लैसनोट्स के बाद भारत के साथ जो सोवियत का सम्बन्ध है उसको नीचा किया जायेगा, स्केलिंग डाउन किया जाएगा। वैसे कुछ माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि स्केलिंग डाउन हो। हमारे स्वामी जो भी चाहते हैं। वह जब ट्रीटी की बात कह रहे थे यह कह रहे थे इनको आगे न बढ़ने दिया जाये। इनको मौका होता तो ट्रीटी का जन्म भी न होता लेकिन जो कुछ भी है...

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : एग्रीड।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हम तो आपके दिल की ही बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: जब आप हमारे दिल की बात करने लगते हैं तो हम घबराने लगते हैं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: आपको तो हम से घबराना ही चाहिए। अगर नहीं घबरायेंगे तो आपके लिए भारी डेंजर होगा। अगर आप घबरा रहे हैं तो वाजिब ही घबरा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे घबराता नहीं हूं, दया जरूर प्रकट करता हूं।

मैं यह चाह रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को क्या कुछ ऐसा आभास मिला, कुछ इंकलिंग ऐसी हुई कि हमारा जो सोवियत के साथ सम्बन्ध है वह स्केलिंग डाइन होगा? क्योंकि जो बातें आयी हैं उससे यह बात स्पष्ट है कि कोई भी स्केलिंग डाउन नहीं होगा। फिर भी हमारे अखबार यह बात प्रकट करते हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उनके क्या विचार हैं।

माननीय सदस्य: अखबार इन्हीं का है।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: इनका अखबार है तो इस पर कुछ कहना बेकार है। उस पर सोवियत यूनियन से बात नहीं होगी कि कैसा अखबार है, क्या है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में इस बात पर चिंता प्रकट की जा रही है कि क्या सोवियत संघ का चीन से जो अच्छा सम्बन्ध होगा उसको देखते हुए भारत के साथ जो उसका सम्बन्ध होगा वह डिफरेंट फुटिंग पर होगा, यानी ओन द लो रन होगा। इस तरह का कोई आभास आपको मिला है? मैं इस बात से आश्वस्त हूं और गोर्बाचोव जी ने स्पष्ट ढंग से कहा है हम स्वतंत्र फुटिंग पर भारत के साथ मित्रता को लेते हैं। फिर भी हमारे देश में इस बात पर चिंता प्रकट की जा रही है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर कुछ और प्रकाश डालें।

तीसरी बात जो मैं जानना चाहूंगा वह यह कि यह कहा जा रहा था कि पैरेस्ट्रोइका और गैलिसनोटस से सोवियत यूनियन से हमारे जो व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध हैं सप्लाई और मार्किटिंग के उसमें घाटा होगा हम को। वह व्यापार घटेगा। जैसा आपने समझौता किया उससे स्पष्ट लगता है कि और भी व्यापार बढ़ेगा।

श्री गुलाम रसूल मटटू (जम्मू और काश्मीर): सात हजार करोड़ का।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: फिर भी मैं चाहूंगा आप हमारे सुब्रहमण्यम स्वामी जी को आश्वस्त कर दें कि यह व्यापार घटने वाला नहीं है, बढ़ने वाला है।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: रुबल और रुपी के रेट के बारे में बताइये।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: रेट के बारे अगर बात होगी तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आपको उसमें भेज दिया जाए। तब देख लीजिएगा कि क्या रेट है। डालर और रूपी में जो फर्क है उसके बारे में आप नहीं बोलेंगे। हमारा ताल्लुक दोनों से है इसलिए दोनों के बारे में बोलेंगे। हम यह चाहेंगे कि आपका अमरिका से अगर कोई सम्बन्ध है तो आप उतनी ही मदद हमारे यहां नए विद्युत प्रोजेक्ट खोलने में उनसे दिलवा दें। तब हम लोग अगली योजना में एनर्जी के क्राइसेस हल कर सकेंगे उनको कहिये आ जायें अगर वह आपकी मित्रता पर आते हैं। अगर नहीं आते तो हम समझेंगे आपका उनसे एक तरफा प्रेम है। बिना मित्रता के आपकी बात वहां सुनी नहीं जाती और आप उनकी बात यहां इतनी सुनाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

आखिरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमने देखा है कि वार्तालाप में कुछ ऐसा हुआ हैं कि हमारे जो व्यापारिक कार्पोरेशंस हैं या गवर्नमेंट के संगठन हैं व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध में, उसमें सोवियत रिपब्लिक के साथ डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध करने की बात आयी है। उसका क्या सीकवेंस है इसको आप बता दें ताकि हम लोग जान सकें कि अब व्या-

पारिक सम्बन्ध किस ढंग से किया जायेगा। अभी तो हम सेन्ट्रलाइज्ड इकोनोमी के साथ कह रहे थे। उसका डी-सेन्ट्रलाइज्ड कर रहे हैं। आप तो अपने देश में प्रधान मंत्री जी, उतना सेन्ट्रलाइज्ड नहीं करेंगे। अगर वहां है तो कैसे कीजियेगा इस पर भी आप प्रकाश डालें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I have to congratulate the Prime Minister and the Government for entering into three significant agreements at the Delhi Declaration where by all the rumours and all types of speculations which were going on in the world press have been set at rest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the statement which the Prime Minister has made, there is a reference to the distortions in the Geneva Agreement, and particularly in Mr. Gorbachev's press conference or whatever it was it had been mentioned that Geneva Agreement on Afghanistan is a little bit under strain. Is there any possibility for the Prime Minister to take it up with the new Administration in the U.S.A. when the new President will be installed in January? I want to know whether this will be pursued by India because our vital interest on the border is concerned.

Thirdly, Sir, I want to know about the agreement made in regard to power generation with nuclear system whether any deep discussion has taken on the efficient capability of the nuclear technology which the USSR wants to give to India in view of the Chernobyl accident. Then Sir, as my friend, Mr. Chaturanan Mishra has stated about the economic agreement that has been entered into, during the last three or four years, the trade has been at a stand-still, and this country is exporting consumer goods and we are receiving only defence equipment. So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know from the Prime Minister whether there will be a review undertaken, apart from whether has been now agreed to, to balance the trade so that we supply them and we can also purchase from them.

Sir, I now come to my last point. There is a persistent press speculation about the advice given to the Government of India regarding what you call, the Summit meeting between China and USSR. I want to know whether the Government of India has been advised that on China matters the Government should take view of what you call adjustments. I want to know what exactly is meant when the USSR President has said that they are having a Sino-USSR Summit and that India should also keep in mind, what you call, an attitude which will see that the border problems with China are resolved.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I welcome the visit of the Soviet President, Mr. Gorbachev, and the friendly relations that exist between India and the Soviet Union. While welcoming his visit, I also welcome the massive financial support by the Soviet Union for some major projects in India.

Sir, I want to know from the Prime Minister whether during his discussion with the Soviet leaders any issues have come up for discussion about China because the statement which has been circulated to us has not mentioned about that. And if so, I want to know whether the Soviet Unon is in agreement with the viewpoint of India in regard to the border issue between India and China. Secondly, Sir, I would like to know whether it has been stated that so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is proposed that there will be close relations and friendship between three countries, Soviet Union, India and China. I would like to know what was the basis and what were the formulations that have come up for a discussion for such a friendship between these three countries. Thirdly, I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether it is a fact that the

(Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy)

Soviet Union has agreed to evtend massive financial and other help to develop some major and other projects in India, including some of the projects in Andhra Pradesh. There is a proposal for an aluminium factory in Vishakapatnam. I would like to know whether this project has also come up for a discussion, and if so, what are the details thereof.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA (Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister and the Government of India for having invited such a great statesman in the world politics today, who, the hon. Prime Minister has mentioned has made a unique and qualitative change in the international environment.

Sir, I had the honour of being a delegate to the United Nations on behalf of India this year and I had noticed that there is much greater awareness of this quest for peace there today than it was ever before. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the concrete steps leading to final disarmament were discussed by him with His Excellency and whether there is any new initiative being planned in this direction and specifically in the direction of the action plan suggested by the hon. Prime Minister to the United Nations.

Sir, I would also like to know whether Indian Ocean, Kampuchea, were discussed during the talks and whether the role of Pakistan after the new elections, and that of America, after the elections, were discussed *vis-a-vis* Afghanistan and more specifically the Indian region affecting our relationship with Pakistan and others.

Sir, several Members have spoken about China. Sir, this is a matter of concern, because the hon. Prime Minister is visiting China and this is a very very significant visit. We would like to know that after His Excellency Mr. Gorbachev had mentioned at the stadia that he is looking forward to his visit to China, and that he is also, in a way, looking forward to the visit of our Prime Minister to China, whether any specific matters any specific direction and any specific hopes were discussed in this matter.

Sir, one more point that I would like to know is regarding our bilateral cooperation in space. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether in the power sector the co-operation is going to be extended to solar energy also and whether in space the co-operation will lead to manned flights by Indian astronauts in spce and co-operation in building space stations?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to share the jubilant mood of our hon. Prime Minister and others over the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, who has emerged as an outstanding personality of the 80s in the whole world, who is admired by people all over the world from the North to the South and from the East to the West for his experiments of Perestonka and Glasnost in the light of the October Revolution.

There is a reference in the statement about the construction of nuclear power stations in India. Agreements were signed, according to the statement, between India and Soviet Russia. After the disastrous accident in the three-mile island in the U.S., and again after the Chernobyl accident in Soviet Russia, many of the countries which entered into agreements to set up nuclear power stations, have decided not to set up such nuclear power stations which are posing a grave threat for the existence of the mankind in those countries. That is why some of the countries where they have nuclear power stations have decided to close down those power stations. Under these circumstances, I would like to know

from the hon. Prime Minister whether this Government has received any memorandum or petitions from eminent persons, from organisations, opposing this move to set up nuclear power stations. I understand the Government has decided to set up one nuclear power station at Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the people in those areas, the fishermen community and some other organisations, are opposing the move to set up the power plant. Some of the topmost authorities from the Atomic Energy Department are saying that there is no need for any apprehensions. But even one per cent risk means a total disaster for generations together. Therefore, even in Soviet Russia, after the Chernobyl accident, it is reported that accident took place, that is, radiation leakage took place in another plant also. So, even in the Soviet Russia when they are not able to provide safeguards, what guarantee has the Government of India got about the safety? This is a very serious problem and I would like to know whether the Government has applied is mind over this aspect because apprehensions have been expressed by topmost scientists also. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister what guarantee this Government has got about the safeguards.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): The joint communique is a very significant declaration on demilitarisation or denuclearisation of weapons and also for the humanisation of international relations. This is also an important and bold step towards the objective of creating a new non-violent world, free of nuclear weapons. We welcome the joint communique.

In this connection, I want three or four points to be clarified. There has been an agreement for setting up nuclear power plants in our country. As far as I remember, similar proposals were also made in late 1979 and 1982. May I know from the Prime Minister in what way and to what extent the present agreement differs from the earlier proposals and to what extent this agreement is much more beneficial to the cause of our country. My second point is, now there has been a proposal from Mr. Gorbachev for peace, stability and demilitarisation of Asia-Pacific region. May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether during the discussions with him, any concrete proposals emerged regarding steps to be taken by the Government in that direction, namely, Asia-Pacific region's peace and stability. Can he give us some idea about the proposal and the reaction and response of our Government thereto?

Sir, Indo-Soviet friendship is abiding. But I am puzzled, I am in a fix, to find that Comrade Gorbachev felt the need to reemphasise that there has been no policy shift by the Soviet Union in regard to India. What was the need for it? It is quite well-known that the relationship between India and the Soviet is friendly, cordial and also abiding. What made Comrade Gorbachev reemphasise that there has been no shift of policy in regard to India?

I would also like to know whether our Prime Minister had some discussions with the Soviet leader regarding the general principles for the resolution of the border dispute between our country and China. I mention this in view of the fact that, very recently, the Soviet Union and China could resolve some of their border disputes. This resolution of some of the border disputes was based on certain principles. In view of the fact that the Prime Minister is going to China, in view of the fact that there exists a border dispute between India and China—so far as China is concerned they have given expression to certain general principles for the resolution of border disputes between two countries—I would like to know whether our Prime Minister had discussions with the Soviet leader regarding the prinsiples on the basis of

[Shri Chitta Basu]

which some of the border disputes between China and the Soviet Union were resolved.

Lastly, Sir, there has been some reference to economic co-operation, particularly, in regard to planning. What is the mechanism visualised by our Government in the matter of having closer co-operation, particularly, in regard to planning in our country? I am mentioning this in view of the fact that there are some changes in the economic policy of the Soviet Union. I am not entering into that thing. In view of the fact that some changes have already taken place and some more changes might take place in the future also in the economic policy of that country. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister had some discussions with the Soviet leader regarding the *modus operandi* or the mechanism of having more closer co-operation in the matter of economic planning in our country.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the joint communique. It is a very big and significant development. this communique is the continuation of the 1986 agreement. It has raised our relationship to a higher level and this has been emphasised both by Mr. Gorbachav and our Prime Minister yesterday at the Press conference. Its scope is far more wider and it has created the basis for the further strengthening of Indo-Soviet relationship in the future. It is not an agreement between the two Governments alone. It has percolated down to the level of the people also, the people of the Soviet Union as well as the people of India. Its impact is not only in respect of India. Its impact will be felt throughout the world because it is a very big development for strengthening the forces of peace and in course of the discussion both have mentioned that the question of disarmament is combined with development of the world and building a new international economic order which creates a new future for the entire humanity through this process and through this development. That is why we welcome this joint initiative, joint move and this joint communique because it has created a very big force to curb these warmongers and their conspiracies. If in this area war can be stopped, if disarmament can be started and if money is saved, that huge amount of money can be diverted for the benefit of the underdeveloped worlds and the whole humanity will have a new future. The ideal conception was long before generated from India, this conception of new international economic order. So, this agreement has a direct link for building such a new future by the end of the 20th century.

My proposal is that instead of seeking certain clarifications on certain points let there be a special debate on this agreement in the House where we can express our feelings, give our views and opinions because it is a very important, very significant development which is taking place for the entire humanity.

We welcome this wholeheartedly. We support fully the visit of our Prime Minister to China. We want that relations between India and China should as early as possible be improved to such a stage where the pending problems, particularly the border and other problems, could be solved as early possible. The unity of Soviet Union, China and India has a far-reaching implication for the entire world. I remember the words of Lenin. He said once that if India, China and the Soviet Union united and they became socialists, there cannot be an existence of imperialism in the world in future and the entire world situation will totally change. So, with these things in view, these steps are very much welcome developments.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : मान्यवर... (व्यवधान) हिंदी में प्रतिलिपि मिल गई, तो मैं वापिस आ गया।

मान्यवर, रूस के राष्ट्रपति के यहां आने से, जो हमारे देश के अच्छे मित्र हैं, सब को खुशी है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

जहां तक सवाल है, जो बयान प्रधान मंत्री ने दिया है उसमें दो-तीन वाक्य बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उसकी ओर ध्यान खींच कर मैं सफाई चाहूंगा... (व्यवधान)

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र): आपको हिंदी वाला स्टेटमेंट मिल गया है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: पहले सुनिये भाई।

एक माननीय सदस्य: भाई नहीं, बहिन हैं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया और दक्षिण अफ्रीका से संबंधित मसलों का बातचीत द्वारा... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया (बिहार): आप तेलुगुदेशम के चश्मे से पढ़ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: विरोधी पक्ष का एक चश्मा है, आप लोगों के कई चश्मे हैं... (व्यवधान) दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया और दक्षिण अफ्रीका से संबंधित मसलों का बातचीत द्वारा समाधान खोजने की दिशा में हुई प्रगति इस बात की अभिव्यक्ति है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में एक नया युग उभर कर सामने आ रहा है। इस से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में जैसा हमारे कामरेड समर मुखर्जी जी ने कहा, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चीन के संबंध में श्री गोर्बाचोव साहब से क्या बात हुई और यह हम जानना चाहते है कि जैसा अखबारों में छपा है कि चीन के मामले में प्रधान मंत्री और श्री गोर्बाचोव के विचारों में मतभेद हुआ है, तो क्या मतभेद हुआ है, यह देश जानना चाहता है? यह "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में छपा है, आप देख लीजिए?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to respond to some of the points that have been made. Let me first assure the hon. Members that this side of the House is almost always in a good mood and it is the other side whose moods tend to vary. But today we are in a specially good mood, Sir, not just because General-Secretary-President Gorbachov's visit went off very well, but also because the elections in Sri Lanka have gone off very well.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: आपकी विदेश नीति की पूरी पराजय हुई है।

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let me say at the beginning that I welcome the suggestion of hon. Member, Shri Samar Mukherjee, and we will definitely have a debate on this subject in this House.

Now coming to the specific points, I would like to apologise that कि हिन्दी की स्टेटमेंट समय पर नहीं मिली। मैंने दफ्तर के लोगों को काफी खींचा है। कुछ सिस्टम में गड़बड़ है, उसे हम ठीक करा रहे हैं और हमारी उम्मीद होगी कि आगे से ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: हिन्दी में बोलिए, आप हिन्दी में अच्छा बोलते हैं।

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, some of the Members raised the point that China was not...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: गोर्बाचोव तो रूसी में बोले और आप हिन्दी में बोलिए। आप जिस भाषा में वोट मांगते हैं उसी भाषा में आपको बोलना चाहिए। यही जनता का तकाजा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. नेसैसरी डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: जिस भाषा में वोट मांगते हैं यह उसी भाषा में बोलें।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Prime Minister, will you yield to this pressure?

श्री सभापति : आप बैठिए ।

श्री राजीव गांधी : सभापति जी ज्यादातर लोग जो बोल रहे है नेशनल फ्रंट के मेम्बर हैं । मेरी उम्मीद है वह सब पहले एक भाषा बोलनी समझेंगे और फिर शायद हम उनकी भाषा भी समझ सकें ।...(**व्यवधान**) यहां मैं वोट नही मांग रहा हूं और जब मैं वोट मांगता हूं तो बहुत सी भाषाओं में वोट मांगता हूं ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप जनता के प्रतिनिधि है ।

श्री सभापति : आप बैठिए । वह देश की जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं और देश की बहुत सी जनता हिन्दी नही समझता है । ...(**व्यवधान**) मैं कह चुका हूं कि इसे कुर्सी पर बैठकर हिन्दी में तब बोलूंगा जब श्री अलादी अरुण और या हमारे डी.एम.के. वासु दोस्त हम से कहेंगे कि हिन्दी में बोलो । तब तक मैं अंग्रेजी बोलूंगा ।

श्री राजीव गांधी : सभापति जी, अभी जब सदस्य जी बोल रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि पूरा विपक्ष एक ही चश्में से देखता है, मैं एक छोटा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो चश्मा अभी आपने बारो किया था वह क्या माइओपिया के लिए था ?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह हम लोगों को ही सूट करता है, आपको यह सट नहीं करता है. आपको यह सूट नही कर रहा है ।

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, some Members asked why China was not specifically mentioned in the statement that I read out to the House. We talked about a very large number of areas. I myself spent approximately nine hours in my discussion with Mr. Gorbachev, and it is not feasible in any statement of reasonable size to cover all the subjects that we had covered in that. So we thought that we would leave only the very important ones in...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: China is unimportant, that means!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: As far as the relations between the Soviet Union and India are concerned, China is unimportant; yes.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : चाइना का ऐसा क्या है जो अनइंपोर्टेंट है... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : इसमें भी इंटरप्शन, क्या बात हुई ।

श्री सभापति : राम अवधेश सिंह जी, हमने आपकी सीट बदल दी, शायद स्प्रिंग था, बार-बार उचकते थे । क्या इसके लिए भी सीट बदलनी पड़ेगी ?

श्री राजीव गांधी : सभापति जी, आपसे हम क्षमा चाहते हैं कि समय पर हिन्दी का स्टेटमेंट आ गया, नही तो शायद यह इंटरप्शन नहीं होते ।

Sir, most of the time was spent on discussing very basic issues—basic issues such as the type of exploitation that is taking place globally today and how we can counter it, how the new method of using smaller and weaker countries is developing and how that could be countered, and other such very basic issues: The new international relationships that are developing, the background of each, what it means for us, what it means for the Soviet Union, what it means for India, what it means in our struggle against the exploiters. So, most of the time was spent on such issues. Even, we spent some time on discussing the international situation in various parts of the world; we also spent a lot of time on bilateral issues, and new directions and new thrusts for bilateral cooperation. Just to remind Members, during Indiraji's period, we really consolidated very much in our producing Soviet-licensed equipment,

especially for the Defence areas. Our cooperation in other trade areas increased very substantially. The General Secretary Gorbachev's first visit two years ago, we extended that to collaboration in science and technology and cooperating in frontier areas. Now we have spoken about how that can be further expanded into joint production of new technology items. So, these are the new areas that have opened up. I don't think there is enough time at the moment. But when we do have the debate, I will go into it in more depth when I speak on that.

Coming back to China, the border question, the Soviet-Chinese talks on the border and the Indian-Chinese talks on the border was not discussed as such. The two situations are totally different, and I don't think you can compare them, on the border. We did talk about other issues, and China did come as part of that discussion.

One Member mentioned that the Indo-Soviet Treaty has not been mentioned by me. We will send him, after this, a copy of all the Declarations.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): You have placed it on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I know, but he may not read it if it is just placed on the Table of the House. So we will send him a copy.

Sir, I would like to point out that, on the agreement of nuclear power plants, for example, in the first para it says, "Desirous of strengthening and continuing this cooperation in the interests of the two people in accordance with the objectives of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Soviet Union..." and when it goes on from there Even in the main Declaration that was made, in the joint statement, it is also there towards the end of the statement, "To commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Indo-Soviet Treaty for Peace...," etc. So, it is very much there; there is no change.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: On Afghanistan,...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Deadline.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: There is no difference of views between the Soviet Union and India on the situation in Afghanistan. Let me be very clear about that. We stand for the Geneva Accord; we stand for complete implementation of the Geneva Accord. What we are seeing happening in the meantime is only a partial implementation of the Geneva Accord. A part of the Geneva Accord was very clearly that supply of arms, weapons, intervention from the Pakistan side would be stopped. That is not stopping, and the latest indications are—they are unconfirmed reports, and so I do not want to be very specific in the House—that that involvement, in fact, has increased and has become much more direct and overt than it was earlier. So, accords must be implemented, but they must be implemented on all sides. This is very important. We are very strongly for the accords being implemented on all sides.

On the international conference...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Including 15th February deadline.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: One must remember, and people forget sometimes, that accords invariably have two sides. You cannot say that one part must be implemented when the other part is being totally violated. I am very clear about it. I do not know what the Soviet view is on this. But I am very clear that if one side is not implemented, the other side should not be implemented.

On the international conference, if you look at our joint statement—I think it is the Indo-Soviet summit

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

statement—it says, a U.N. supported internatinoal conference may be needed for this purpose. So, this is a concept which has been put forward If it is required, we will definitely support that.

A number of Members raised the question of atomic power plants that we are going to build with Soviet assistance. Let me assure the Members and first let me say that we look at these power plants not as a part of our nuclear programme. These power plants are part of our energy programme. If we had bought 2,000 MW nuclear power stations, it is no different from buying 2,000 MW thermal power stations. From my point of view, it is exactly the same. It has nothing to do with our nuclear programme. Our nuclear programme is not diluted, affected in any way. There is no encroachment of the safeguards that these stations will have on our indigenous nuclear programme.

One Member asked whether this is the same thing that had come up in 1979 and I think, 1983 you mentioned. I am not sure whether it is exactly the same thing. But I can say that discussions on this had been going on for a long time, and the reason why the discussions have gone on for so long is that we were very clear about the IAEA safeguards, we were very clear that the IAEA safeguards cannot be applied universally to our nuclear programme. So, that is what took some time. It also took a little time to work out on the spent fuel and how that is to be dealt with. That has also been sorted out now.

From the safety point of view, I am going to assure the Members that these plants are as safe as any other plant anywhere in the world. We have done very specific exercises on all our nuclear plants for ensuring safety of people who live in the vicinity of the plant and are giving adequate buffer zone. We have have some exercise, actual physical exercise of evacuation done in areas close to some of the nuclear plants so that people can get used to the idea of having to move at a very short notice. When I talked to our people, I found that I had a certain slightly wrong idea of the actual dangers that happen in such a case. There is no immediate sort of bang type of danger even in the worst case. It builds up slowly over a very long period, almost one-and-a-half to two days. So, it is not an instant reaction that is required. We have gone into it in depth, and we believe that the safety of our plants is very good.

I would like to mention—I have asked for clarification from the Ministry, and so this is subject to clarification—that I was told that a normal thermal power plant such as the Delhi power station emits more radio-activity than a normal functioning atomic plant. And
2.00 P.M. sometimes this can be at a fairly high level. So we are looking at this and are seeing what we can do, if it is true, and how it can be corrected. But Members should not be worried about it. I have also got some other reports from some of the anti-nuclear groups in Europe, who have claimed certain diseases and other things in areas in the vicinity of a nuclear plant. We are having these investigated. I have asked them to give more detailed report, because what they gave me was not really adequate to go up, but we are going to have this investigated and if there is any truth in it we will take corrective measures.

On the NPT, there is no question of our giving an assurance on the NPT to anybody. Our position is very clear and it has been amplified very greatly in the Action Plan that we have put to the United Nations. I will not take more time of the House on that.

Some of the Members pointed out to the question of any scaling down in the relations, as the newspapers have said so. This is just one more case where you don't have to believe everything the newspapers say.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स पढ़िए।

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think the hon. Member has been reading English newspapers.

श्री सभापति: आप थोड़ा सुनिए, आराम से (व्यवधान) बैठिए (व्यवधान) मैंने आपको इजाजत नहीं दी।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: एक मिनट, मान्यवर, (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: मैंने आपको इजाजत नहीं दी, बैठिए, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: राज-काज की भाषा अंग्रेजी (व्यवधान) पढ़ने-लिखने की भाषाएं दुनिया की कई भाषाएं हो सकती हैं, इसमें आप फर्क करिए (व्यवधान)

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: About the nuclear power stations, will the PM yield for a minute?

Hon. Prime Minister has just now stated that there is no difference between the thermal power stations and the nuclear power stations as far as the radiation danger is concerned. (*Interruptions*) Why are upset? (*Interruptions*) He said that. He said people could be evacuated from the area. He also stated that. But once the radiation starts, I understand it could spread to hundreds of kilometres, to larger areas. The whole area. What safeguard is there?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Fistly, let me say that the hon. Member has misunderstood what I said about thermal and nuclear power stations. That is not what I said. What I said is that the purchase of these nuclear power plants should be seen no different to purchase of thermal power plants. These are power plant purchases contracted to produce energy. Second, the power plants have a number of safety features. They have a number of containment features and there is no danger of nuclear leakage even if something goes wrong in the power plant.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Anyway, have you received any memorandum from the people in this area opposing this move? I ask this question.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, the memorandum which came, did not come in our talks with General-Secretary Gorbachev.

Sino-Soviet relations and Indo-Soviet relations are purely exclusive of each other as are Indo-Chinese relations and there is no question of one being at the cost of the other or tied up with the other.

Then on the Action Plan, we have decided that we will be in touch on the disarmament process. Action Plan is part of the disarmament process and this will be a continuing process.

On the economic side we had promised in the last visit that we will multiply our trade by two and a half times by the year 1992. Every indication is that we will reach that target long before 1992. But, there are some problems in our trade. It is really coming as part of the perestroika process; it is coming as part of our modernisation process. This is not a problem as such. It is a question of how to make it even more speedy because if anybody said two years ago that by 1992 we will have our trade 2 1/2 times, like we said, there were a lot of questions, how we will do it, can it be done? Now, will be done before that. If we have a breakthrough in one or two areas that we have been talking about, it will happen even more rapidly and even to a higher degree. So while that is going on there are some problems and we talked and focussed all these problems and we have decided that we will work together to sort out these problems so that trade can increase even faster.

One question did come up and one Member has raised it and that is the question of cooperating on economic planning.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Yes this question was discussed and we will look at it because we are just going in for

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

our Eighth Plan and they will be going very soon for their Thirteenth Plan and this is the time our production process should be coordinated to match the increase in trade and to match the increase in cooperation that we are going into.

There is not really much significance to the question of the State enterprises dealing directly with our PSUs or other industries. This is a question of the system that exists in the Soviet Union where under the new system of "perestroika" a lot of autonomy is being given to various units and this causing some communication problems because what could be done at a central point now has to be done at a more remote location. We are going into this aspect. I raised this myself with General Secretary Gorbachev and we have agreed that we will be setting up some sort of India Trade Centre at some point where all such coordination could take place. The exact details as to what it will be, will be worked out. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 3 O' clock.

The House then adjourned for lunch at seven minutes past two of the clock.

3.00 P.M.

The House reassembled after lunch at three of the clock, **The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai)** in the Chair.

SPECIAL MENTIONS—CONTD.

Cases pending in various High Courts

डा० बापू कालदाते (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा हो हुआ विधि मंत्री जी इस सदन में उपस्थित है और आपके माध्यम से उनके सामने मैं विशेष उल्लेख बड़े दुख के साथ करने जा रहा हूं। विधि मंत्री जी, जो विशेष उल्लेख मैं करने जा रहा हूं उसके बारे में आपने 19 नवम्बर को एशियन रीजनल बार कौंसिल की कान्फ्रेंस में कुछ कहा भी है। लेकिन जिस ढंग से उच्चतम न्यायमूर्ति के आदेश हैं उनको देखते हुए मुझे इस बात का बहुत दुख है कि सरकार ने काफी देरी की है। विधि मंत्री जी स्वयं जानते हैं—

"Justice delayed is justice denied."

विलम्बित न्याय न्याय का नकार है। इसको देखते हुए कई सालों से इस सदन में भी यह बार-बार चर्चा उठती रही है कि आज उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त स्थान हैं उनको जितनी जल्दी भर सकें उतनी जल्दी भरने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। सालों से यह चलता रहा और विधि मंत्री जी हम लोगों को आश्वस्त करते रहे कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी करेंगे जैसा कि आपने परसों की कान्फ्रेंस में भी कहा। लेकिन इसका एक नतीजा यह हो गया कि एक साल से लगातार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रंगनाथ मिश्र की तथा वैंकटाचलम जी के सामने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो वकील हैं उन्होंने एक रिट पेटीशन पेश की। उसके सन्दर्भ में आखिर में 17 तारीख को एक बहुत सख्त आदेश न्यायमूर्ति ने सरकार के लिए दिया है। वह तो सभ्यता के साथ देते हैं लेकिन जिस ढंग से उन्होंने अपनी भावनाओं का इजहार किया है यह सरकार की उपेक्षावृत्ति पर गम्भीर प्रकाश डालता है ऐसा मैं स्वयं मानता हूं। क्योंकि यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि हजारों मसले उच्च न्यायालय में और उच्चतम न्यायालय में पड़े हुए हैं। जहां तक उच्चतम न्यायालय का सवाल है जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है 26 जगह के अलावा आज वहां सिर्फ 15 लोग हैं, न्यायमूर्ति हैं। उनमें से पांच लोग यानी कम से कम थर्ड कम से कम यूनियन कार्बाइड के केस में लगे हुए हैं, ऐसी मेरी जानकारी है। अब बचे 10/10 लोगों के ऊपर के हजारों मुकदमे और फिर उनके ऊपर यह बोझ डालना कोई व्यक्तिगत रूप से या कोई मानवीय शक्ति के बाहर की बात है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। यह जो रिट पेटीशन पेश की गई है इसके बारे में जो आपके एडवोकेट जनरल हैं वह बार-बार एडजोर्नमेंट मांगते आये हैं। 1987 के नवम्बर में यह पेटीशन दाखिल हुई। कई बार एडजोर्नमेंट मांगी गई। एक बार तो यहां तक कहा गया कि